THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,
Has just opened a general assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN
GOODS,
A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar.
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

FOR SALE,
A Lot of Ground on Diamond
Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to
THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

SALT FOR WHISKEY.
I WILL give Salt now for Whiskey to be delivered in the spring. The exchange will be made on liberal terms.—Apply to
ROBERT SPENCER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811

J. T. TURNER,
From the State of New-York.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh that he has opened a Room, four doors north of Mr. M'CULLOUGH'S INN, sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likenesses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.
Pittsburgh, December 7, 1811.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, November 25, 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT a Board of the Commissioners of Allegheny County will meet at their Office in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Mondays of each month during the ensuing year, and continue therein, each week respectively, (the months of March and July only excepted) at which times and place, all persons having business to transact at said Office, will please to attend.

M. FISHER, Clk.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or steepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, or the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight*.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by
ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose a report prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act to establish the treasury department,"

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates:

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES.

1. To the end of the year 1811.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, have consisted of the following sums, viz.

Customs, sales of lands, arrears, repayments & all other branches of revenue, amounting together, as appears by the statement (E) to	$ 13,541,446	37
Temporary loan of 31st December 1810,	2,750,000	
Total amount of receipts	16,291,446	37
Making together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October 1810, & amounting to	3,459,029,	72
An aggregate of	19,750,476	09

The disbursements during the same year have been as follows, viz.

Civil department, including miscellaneous expences and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations,	$ 1,360,858	98
Army fortifications, arms & arsenals 2,129,000		
Na. Department 2,136,000		
Indian deparment 142,725		
	4,407,725	
Payments for the interest on the public debt	2,225.800	93
Total current expences	7,994,384	91
Reimbursement of the temporary loan [in March and September 1811]	2,750,000	
Payments on account of the principle of the public debt - -	5,058.272	82
Amounting together as will more in detail by the statement (E) to	15,802,657	73
And leaving in the Treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1811, a balance of	3,947,818	36
	19,750,476	09

The actual receipts arising from revenue alone, and exclusively of the temporary loan, since reimbursed, appear from this statement to have exceeded the current expences, including therein the interest *paid* on the debt, by a sum of more than five millions and a half of dollars. But the payments on account of interest, during the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1811, have, from an unavoidable delay in making the usual remittance to Holland, fallen short of the amount due during the same period; and the real excess of receipts arising from revenue, beyound the current expences, including therein the interest accrued on the debt, amounts only to near 5,100,000 dollars.

The receipts for last quarter of the year 1811 are estimated at $ 3,3000,000 and the expenditures (including the payment of arrears of interest and near 2,160,900dollars on account of the principal of the public debt) at 4,300,000 dollars, which will leave at the end of the year a balance in the Treasury of near three millions of dollars. It will not thefore be necessary to resort for the service of the present year, to the loan authorised by the act of the last session of Congress.

2. Year 1812.

It is ascertained that the neat revenue arising from duties on merchandize tonnage, which has *accrued* during the three first quarters of the years 1811, exceeds six millions of dollars; and it may for the whole year be estimated at 7,5000,000 dollars.

The custom house bonds outstanding on the first day of January 1812, and falling due in that year, are also estimated, after deducting bad debts, at 7,500,000 dollars. This sum may therefore be assumed as the probable amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year 1812 on account of duties on merchandize and tonnage; the portion of the revenue arising from importations subsequent to the present year which will be received in 1812, being considered sufficient to pay the debentures and expences of collection of that year.

The payments made by purchasers of public lands north of the river Ohio, having during the two last years after deducting the expences and charges on that fund amounting to near 600.000 dollars a year; that branch of revenue may for the present be estimated at that sum. Allowing one hundred thousand dollars for the other small items of revenue, which consist principally of arrears and repayments, the whole amount of actual receipts into the Treasury during the year 1812, may therefore be estimated at $ 8,200,000

The current expenses for same year is estimated as followeth, viz.

1 Expences of a civil nature both domestic and foreign,	1,260,000	
2 Military and naval establishments according to the estimates of those two departments, and including the additionl permanent appropriations, for the purchase of arms, and for Indian annuities, viz.		
Army [including 32 thousand dollars for militia)	2,581,000	
Arsenals, arms, and ordnance	614 000	
Na. departm't	2,500,000	
Indian department - -	220,000	
	6,915,000	
3 Interest on the pub debt - - -	2,225.000	
Amounting together to	$ 9.400.000	

And exceeding by 1,200,000 the probable amount of receipts. This deficit may be paid out of the sum of three millions of dollars in the Treasury.—But under existing circumstances, it does not seem eligible to exhaust that fund: and the estimate of receipts being also liable to more than usual uncertainty, the propriety of authorizing a loan sufficient to supply that difference, and to defray such other extraodinary expences as may be incurred during the year, is respectfully submitted.

It must at the same time be observed, that the sum of 9,400,000 dollars, thus stated as the amount of the current expences for the year 1812, includes in fact a portion of extraordinary expences arising from the present state of affairs. For if the military and naval expenditure had been estimated at a sum not exceeding the amount actually expended for those objects during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1811, that is to say, at 4,400,000, instead of 5,900,000 dollars, the estimate of receipts would exceed that of current expences.

The disbursements on account of the naval establishment have amounted in the year ending on the 30th September 1810, to	$ 1,675,000
And in the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1811, to	2,136,000
They are stimated for the year 1812, at	2,500,000

The disbursements on account of the military establishment have amounted in the year ending on 30th Sept. 1810, to	2,309,000
And in the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1811, to	2,129,000
They are estimated for the year 1812, at	3,195,000

But the detailed annual estimates for 1812, will show that they are predicated on the employment of almost the whole of the naval force, and of the whole military establishment of the U. States, as authorised by law, covering, besides several other items, all the expence of more than 17,000 effective men in the land and sea service.

With respect to payments on account of the principal of the debt, it is evident that an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which will be reimbursed during the year 1812, will be necessary. The payments which, according to law, must be made during that year on that account, consist of

1. Annual reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stock	1,570,000
2. Reimbursement of the residue of the convert ed stock	565,388 41
Amounting together to	2,135,318 41

This sum, and that payable for interest, amounting together to 4,360,000 dollars, leave, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions, a balance of 3,640,000 dollars, which can be applied in no other manner than in purchases of stock at the prices limited by law. The amount which may be thus applied is therefore uncertain

PUBLIC DEBT.

It appears by the statement (D.) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, will from the 1st of October, 1810 to the 31st December 1811, have exceeded six millions four hundred thousand dollars. With the exception of the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stock, there will remain at the end of the year 1811 no other portion of the public debt reimburseable at the will of the United States, than the residue of converted stock, amounting as above stated, to 565.000 dollars, and which will be paid in the year 1812. There being nothing afterwards left on which the laws, passed subsequent to the year 1801, for the redemption of the debt can operate, a general view of the result and effect of those laws will now be presented.

Exclusively of near three millions of unfunded debt, since reimbursed, as detailed in the report of the 18th April, 1808, the public debt of the United States amounted on the 1st of April, 1811, to $ 79,926,999

The whole amount of principal extinguished during the period of ten years and nine months, commencing on the 1st of April, 1801, and ending on the 31st Dec. 1811, exceeds forty-six millions of dollars, viz:

Foreign debt paid in full,	10,075,004	
Eight p. cent. five and an half per cent. and navy six per cent. stocks, & temporary loans due on the 1st April 1891, to bank of the U. States all paid in full	12,657,709	
Six per cent. & defered stock including the exchanged stock reimbursed	20,320,744	
Three p cent stock including converted stock reimbursed	2,079,269	
Registered debt and debt due to foreign officers	90,093	
		46,022,819

Leaving the amount of old debt unredeemed on 1st of January 1812, and consisting of the following species, viz: 33,904,189

Six per cent. & defered stock unredeemed amount	17,057,096
Three per cent. stock	16,157.890
Converted do.	565,318
1796 six per cent stock	80,000
Registered debt and debt due to foreign officers	33885
	33.904,189

And to which adding the Louisiana six per cent stock being a new debt contracted subsequent to the 1st of April 1801.	11,250,000
Makes the whole amount of public debt on the 1st January 1812 -	45,154,189
The annual interest on the public debt due on the 1st of April 1801, amounted to - -	$ 4,180,463
The annual interest on the public debt extinguished between the 1st of April 1801, and the 1st of January 1812, amounts to	2,632,982
Leaving for the amount of annual interest on the old debt unredeemed on the 1st Janury 1812,	1,547,481
The annual interest on the Louisiana stock is	675,000
Making the annual interest on the whole debt due on the 1st of January 1812,	2,222,481
Which substracted from the aunual interest on the debt due on 1st April, 1801, - -	4,180,463
Leaves for the difference between the amount of interest respectively payable at these two dates,	1,967,942

The disposable national revenue, or that portion which alone is applicable to defray the annual national expences, consists only of the surplus of the gross amount of revenue collected, beyond the amount necessary paying the interest on the public debt. A diminution of the interest is with

respect to the ability of defraying the other annual expences, a positive increase of revenue to the same amount. With an equal amount of gross revenue,—the revenue applicable to defray the national expences is now, by the effect of the reduction of the debt, two millions six hundred thousand dollars greater than on the 1st day of April 1810. Or, if another view of the subject be thought more correct, the laws for the reduction of the debt have in ten years and nine months, enabled the U. States to pay in full the purchase money of Louisiana, and increased their revenue near two millions of dollars.

If the amount of annual payments on account of both the principle and interest of the public debt, during the last eight years, be contrasted with the payments hereafter necessary for the same purpose, the difference will be still more striking. Eight millions of dollars have been annually paid on that account during those 8 years. The whole amount payable after the year 1812, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent, and deferred stocks, is 3 792,382 dollars, making an annual difference of more than four millions two hundred thousand dollars, which will be liberated from that appropriation. And this annual payment of about three millions eight hundred thousand dollars, would have been sufficient with some small variations, to discharge in ten years the whole of the residue of the existing debt, with the exception of the three per cent stock, the annual interest on which amounts only 485,000 dollars. The aspect of the foreign relations of the United States forbids, however, the hope of seeing the work completed within that short period.

The redemption of the principal has been effected without the aid of any internal taxes, either direct or indirect, without any addition during the last seven years to the rate of duties on importations, which on the contrary have been impaired by the repeal of that on salt, and notwithstanding the great diminution of commerce during the last four years. It therefore proves decisively the ability of the United States with their ordinary revenue, to discharge, in ten years of peace, a debt of forty two million of dollars, a fact which considerably lessons the weight of the most formidable objection to which that revenue, depending almost solely on commerce, appears to be liable. In the time of peace it is almost sufficient to defray the expences of a war; in the time of war it is hardly competent to support the expences of a peace establishment. Sinking at once under adverse circumstances from fifteen to six or eight millions of dollars, it is only by a persevering application of the surplus, which it affords in years of prosperity, to the discharge of the debt, that a total change in the system of taxation, or a perpetual accumulation of debt can be avoided. But if a similar application of such surplus be hereafter strictly adhered to, forty millions of debt contracted during five or six years of war, may always, without any extraordinary exertions, be reimbursed in ten years of peace.—This view of the subject has at the present crises appeared necessary for the purpoes of distinctly pointing out one of the pricipal resources within the United States. But to be placed on a solid foundation, it requires the aid of revenue "sufficient at least to defray the ordinary expences of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorized."

PROVISION FOR THE ENSUING YEARS.

The revenue is derived from two sources, the duties on importation, and the sales of public lands.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted to $ 6,527,168

The nett revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the year 1810, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A) and (B) to $ 12,513,490

The same revenue for the year 1811, is estimated, as has already been stated, at $ 7,500,000

A portion of the revenue of this year having been collected on British merchandize imported before prohibition took effect, the permanent revenue arising from duties on tonnage and merchandize, will not probably, at the present rate, and under existing circumstances exceed $ 6,000,000

an estimate which is corroborated by the view of the subject exhibited in the statement (B 2)

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio, have, during the year ending on the 30th September 1811, amounted, as appears by the statement (C) to 207,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 600,000 dollars. It has already been stated that those payments on the average of the two last years, amount after deducting the expences and charges on that fund, to the annual sum of $ 600,000

The sales in the Mississippi territory being in the first instance appropriated to the payment of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

The permanent revenue, or the annual receipts after the year 1812, calculated on the existing state of affairs, may therefore be estimated at	$ 6, 600,000
Which deducted from the annual expenditures calculated on the same principle, and amounting by the preceding estimate of the year 1812, to	9,200 000
Leaves a deficiency to be provided for of	2,600,000

An addition of fifty per cent. to the present amount of duties (together with a continuance of the temporary duties heretofore designated by the name of "the Mediteranean Fund.") will be sufficient to supply that deficiency, and is respectfully submitted.—This mode appears preferable for the present to any internal tax. With respect to the sales of public lands, besides affording a supplementary fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt, they may without any diminution of revenue, be usefully applied as a bounty to soldiers enlisting in the regular service, and to facilitating the terms of loans. But it does not appear that the actual receipts into the treasury arising from the sales can be materially increased without a reduction in the price; unles it be by an attempt to offer certain portions for sale in the large cities of the Union.

The same amount of revenue would be necessary, and with the aid of loans, would, it is believed, be sufficient in case of war. The same increase of duties would therefore be equally necessary in that event. Whether it would be sufficient to produce the same amount of revenue as under existing circumstances, cannot at present be determined.—Should any deficiency arise, it may be supplied without difficulty by a further increase of duties, by a restoration of that on salt, and by a proper selection of moderate internal taxes. To raise a fixed revenue of only nine millions of dollars, is so much within the compass of the national resources so much less in proportion than is paid by any other nation, that, under any circumstances, it will only require the will of the legislature to effect the object.

The possibility of raising money by loans to the amount which may be wanted, remains to be examined.—For the fact that the United States may easily in ten years of peace, extinguish a debt of 42 millions of dollars, does not necessarily imply that they could borrow that sum during a period of war.

In the present state of the world, foreign loans may be considered as nearly unattainable. In that respect, as in all others, the United States must solely rely on their own resources. These have their natural bounds, but are believed to be fully adequate to the support of all the national force that can be usefully and efficiently employed.

The ability and will of the United States faithfully to perform their engagements, are universally known; and the terms of loans will in no shape whatever be affected by the want of confidence in either. They must however, depend, not only on the state of the public credit, and on the ability to lend, but also on the existing demand for capital required for other objects. Whatever this may be, the money wanted by the public must be purchased at its market price. Whenever the amount wanted for the service of the year, or the whole amount of stock in the market, shall exceed certain limits, it may be expected that legal interest will not be sufficient to obtain the sums required. In that case the most simple and direct is also cheapest and safest mode. It appears much more eligible to pay at once the difference, either by a premium in lands, or by allowing a higher rate of interest than to increase the amount of stock created, or to attempt any operation which might injudiciously affect the circulating medium of the country. This difficulty, and it is the only serious one which has been anticipated, will not, indeed, if analised, appear very formidable. For, to take an extreme case and supposing even forty millions of dollars to be borrowed at eight in stead of six per cent a year, the only difference would consist in the additional payment of eight hundred thousand dollars a year, until the principal was reimbursed: a payment inconvenient indeed, and to be avoided if practicable, but inconsiderable if compared either with the effects of other means of raising money, or with some other branches of the public expenditure.

It appears from the proceding estimates that nothing more may be strictly wanted for defraying during the year 1812, the expences as yet authorised by law than an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which may be reimbursed on account of the public debt. With a view to the ensuing years, and considering the aspect of public affairs presented by the executive, and the measures of expense which he has recommended, it has been attempted to show.

1. That a fixed revenue of about nine millions of dollars is necessary and sufficient, both under the existing situation of the United States, and in the event of their assuming a different attitude.

2. That an addition to the rate of duties or importations is at present sufficient for that purpose, although in the course of events it may require some aid from other sources of revenue.

3. That a just reliance may be placed on obtaining loans to a considerable amount, for defraying the extraordinary expences which may be incurred beyond the amount of revenue above stated.

4 That the peace revenue of the United States will be sufficient, without any extraordinary exertions, to discharge in a few years, the debt which may be thus necessarily incurred.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department,
Nov. 22d, 1811.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 28th November, Mr. Porter, from the committee on Foreign Relations made the following *REPORT*, which was referred to a committee of the whole:

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the President's Message, which relates to our Foreign Affairs, beg leave to

REPORT IN PART—

THAT they have endeavoured to give the subject submitted to them, that full and dispassionate consideration which is due to one so intimately connected with the interest, the peace, the safety, and the honor of their country.

Your committee will not encumber your journals and waste your patience with a detailed history of all the various matters growing out of our foreign relations. The cold recital of wrongs, of injuries and aggressions known and felt by every member of this Union, could have no other effect than to deaden the national sensibility and render the public mind callous to injuries with which it is already too familiar.

Without recurring then to the multiplied wrongs of partial or temporary operation, of which we have so just cause of complaint against the two great belligerents, your committee will only call your attention, at this time, to the systematic aggression of those powers, authorised by their edicts, against neutral commerce—a system, which as regarded its principles, was founded on pretensions that went to the subversion of our national independence; and which, although now abandoned by one power, is, in its broad and destructive operation as still enforced by the other, sapping the foundation of our prosperity.'

It is more than five years since England and France, in violation of those principles of justice and public law, held sacred by all civilized nations, commenced this unprecedented system, by seizing the property of the citizens of the United States peaceably pursuing their lawful commerce on the high seas. To shield themselves from the odium which such outrage must incur, each of the belligerents sought a pretext in the conduct of the other—each attempting to justify his system of rapine as a retaliation for similar acts on the part of his enemy. As if the law of nations, founded on the eternal rules of justice, could sanction a principle, which if engrafted into our municipal code would excuse the crime of *one* robber, upon the sole plea that the unfortunate object of his rapacity, was also a victim to the injustice of another. The fact of priority could be true as to one only of the parties; and whether true or false, could furnish no ground of justification.

The United States thus unexpectedly and violently assailed by the two greatest powers in Europe, withdrew their citizens and property from the ocean: and cherishing the blessing of peace, although the occasion would have fully justified war, sought redress in an appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the belligerents. When this appeal had failed of the success which was due to its moderation, other measures, founded on the same pacific policy, but applying to the interests, instead of the justice of the belligerents, were resorted to. Such was the character of the non-intercourse and non-importation laws, which invited the return of both powers to their former state of amicable relations, by offering commercial advantages to the one who should first revoke his hostile edicts, and imposing restrictions on the other.

France, at length, availing herself of the proffers made equally to her and her enemy, by the non-importation law of May, 1810, announced the repeal on the first of the following November, of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. And it affords a subject of sincere congratulation to be informed, through the official organs of the government, that those decrees are, so in at least, as our rights are concerned, really and practically at an end.

It was confidently expected that this act on the part of France, would have been immediately followed by a revocation on the part of Great-Britain of her orders in council. If our reliance on her justice had been impaired by the wrongs she had inflicted; yet when she had plighted her faith to the world that the sole motive of her aggression on neutral commerce was to be found in the Berlin and Milan decrees, we looked forward to the extinction of those decrees, as the period when the freedom of the seas would be again restored.

In this reasonable expectation we have, however, been disappointed. A year has elapsed since the French decrees were rescinded, and yet Great-Britain, instead of retracing *pari passu* that course of unjustifiable attack of neutral rights, in which she professed to be only the reluctant follower of France, has advanced with bolder and continually increasing strides. To the categorical demands lately made by our government for the repeal of her orders in council, she has affected to deny the practical extinction of the French decrees: and she has, moreover, advanced a new and unexpected demand, encreasing in hostility the orders themselves.—She has insisted, through her accredited minister at this place, that the repeal of the orders in council must be preceded, not only by the practical abandonment of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, so far as they infringe the neutral rights of the U. States; but by the renunciation on the part of France, of the whole of her system of commercial warfare against G. Britain, of which those decrees originally formed a part.

This system is understood to consist in a course of measures adopted by France and the other powers on the continent subject to, or in alliance with her, calculated to prevent the introduction into their territories of the products and manufactures of Great-Britain and her colonies; and to annihilate her trade with them. However hostile these regulations may be on the part of France towards Great-Britain; or however sensibly the latter may feel their effects, they are, nevertheless, to be regarded only as the expedients of one enemy against another, for which the United States as a neutral power, can, in no respect, be responsible; they are too, in exact conformity with those which Great-Britain has herself adopted and acted upon in time of peace as well as war. And it is not to be presumed that France would yield to the unauthorised demand of America what she seems to have considered as one of the most powerful engines of the present war.

Such are the pretensions upon which G. Britain founds the violation of the maritime rights of the United States—pretensions not theoretical merely, but followed up by a desolating war upon our unprotected commerce. The ships of the United States, laden with the products of our own soil and labour, navigated by our own citizens, and peaceably pursuing a lawful trade, are seized on our own coasts, at the very mouths of our harbours, condemned and confiscated

Your committee are not, however, of that sect whose worship is at the shrine of a calculating avarice. And while we are laying before you the just complaints of our merchants against the plunder of their ships and cargoes, we cannot refrain from presenting to the justice and humanity of our country the unhappy case of our impressed seamen. Although the groans of these victims of barbarity for the loss of (what should be dearer to Americans than life) their liberty—although the cries of their wives and children in the privation of protectors and parents, have, of late, been drowned in the louder clamours at the loss of property: yet is the practice of forcing our mariners into the British navy, in violation of the rights of our flag, carried on with unabated rigor and severity.—If it be our duty to encourage the fair and legitimate commerce of this country by protecting the property of the merchant, then, indeed, by as much as life and liberty are more estimable than ships and goods, so much more impressive is the duty to shield the persons of our seamen, whose hard and honest services are employed, equally with those of the merchants in advancing, under the mantle of its laws, the interests of their country.

To sum up, in a word, the great causes of complaint against Great-Britain, your committee need only say—That the United States as a sovereign and independent power, claim the right to use the ocean, which is the common and acknowledged highway of nations, for the purposes of transporting, in their own vessels, the products of their own soil and the acquisitions of their own industry, to a market in the ports of friendly nations, and to bring home, in return, such articles, as their necessities or convenience may require—always regarding the rights of belligerents, as defined by the established laws of nations. Great-Britain, in defiance of this incontestible right, captures every American vessel bound to, or returning from, a port where her commerce is not favoured; enslaves our seamen, and in spite of our remonstraces perseveres in these aggressions.

To wrongs so daring in character, and so disgraceful in their execution, it is impossible that the people of the United States should remain indifferent. We must now tamely and quietly submit, or we must resist by those means which God has placed within our reach.

Your committee would not cast a shade over the American name, by the expression of a doubt which branch of this alternative will be embraced. The occasion is now presented when the national character misunderstood and traduced for a time by foreign and domestic enemies, should be vindicated. If we have not rushed to the field of battle like the nations who are led by the mad ambition of a single chief, or the avarice of a corrupted court, it has not proceeded from a fear of war, but from a love of justice and humanity. That proud spirit of liberty and independence which sustained our fathers in the success, ful assertion of their rights, against foreign aggression is not yet sunk. The patriotic fire of the revolution still burns in the American breast with a holy and unextinguishable flame, and will conduct this nation to those high destinies, which are not less the reward of dignified moderation than of exalted valor.

But we have borne with injury until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The sovereignty and independence of these states, purchased and sanctified by the blood of our fathers, from whom we received them, not for ourselves only, but as the inheritance of our posterity, are deliberately and systematically violated—And the period has arrived, when in the opinion of your committee, it is the sacred duty of Congress to call forth the patriotism and resources of the country. By the aid of these, and with the blessing of God, we confidently trust we shall be enabled to procure that redress, which has been sought for by justice, by remonstrance and forbearance in vain.

Your committee, reserving for a future report, those ulterior measures, which, in their opinion, ought to be pursued, earnestly recommend, in the words of the President, "That the United States be immediately put into an armour and attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations." And, to this end, they beg leave to submit, for the adoption of the house, the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the military establishment as authorised by the existing laws, ought to be immediately completed by filling up the ranks and prolonging the enlistment of the troops; and that to encourage enlistments, a bounty in lands ought to be given in addition to the pay and bounty now allowed by law.

2. That an additional force of ten thousand regular troops ought to be immediately raised to serve for three years; and that a bounty in lands ought to be given to encourage enlistments.

3. That it is expedient to authorise the President under proper regulations, to accept the service of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand; to be organized, trained and held in readiness to act on such service as the exigencies of the government may require.

4. That the President be authorised to order out from time to time such detachments of the militia, as in his opinion the public service may require.

5. That all the vessels not now in service belonging to the navy and worthy of repair, be immediately fitted up and put in commission.

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm, under proper regulations to be prescribed by law, in self defence, against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Nov. 25.

The Speaker laid before the house the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the receipts and expenditures for the year ending the 30th September, 1811, and comprising calculations for the ensuing year. Referred to the committee of ways and means, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill apportioning representatives among the several states, according to the third census, was read a third time, and the question put, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. Bibb moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole. He was in favour of fixing the ratio at 35,000.

The ayes and noes were then taken on the question of recommitment, and were, ayes 56, noes 72.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and carried.

Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Tuesday, Nov 26.

Mr. Little offered a resolution, requesting the President to lay before the house a list of persons impressed from American vessels; where, when, by whom, and under what authority it was done; how many of such persons are American citizens; with such other information on the subject as he may think proper to communicate.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee of public lands, made a report recommending the appointment of commissioners for fixing the western boundary line of the Virginia military tract, &c. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Talmadge presented a petition from sundry merchants of New-Haven (Con.) praying permission to import certain goods from St. Croix. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A bill from the Senate, authorising the laying out of certain roads in the state of Ohio, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown, was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Rhea offered a resolution directed the committee on Indian affairs to enquire how far the law of the U. States or of the respective states, apply to lands adjacent to or within the same, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, &c. Ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the duties on imports and tonnage during the years 1808, 1809 and 1810. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Gholson made an unfavorable report on the claims of several petitions barred by the statutes of limitation. Referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Morrow reported favorably on the petition of sundry land claimants in the Mississippi territory, praying for an extension of time for paying the last installment on purchases of public lands. Recommitted to the land committee to report a bill thereon.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of elections, on the contested electionof John P. Hungerford—Mr. Desha in the chair.

Before any decision could be had the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 27.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the regulation of the currency of foreign coins, was laid before the house by the Speaker, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bacon moved the following resolutions, which were agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force for a further time an act, entitled, "An act continuing for a limited time the salaries of the officers of government therein mentioned, and have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force for a further time, the 1st section of an act, entitled, "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Morrow moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorised to loan to the state of Ohio —— stand of arms, with bayonets and cartouch boxes, and —— pieces of field artillery, on the legislature of that state making such provision by law as shall, in his opinion afford security for their safe keeping and return, save the damage and loss incident to use and accident in actual service.

The resolution referred to a committee of the whole house.

Adjourned.

Friday, Nov. 28.

The house were engaged until a late hour on this day, in the discussion and decision on the contested election of Geo. Hungerford, of Virginia.

The report of the committee of elections in this case, states, that further time should be allowed to the sitting member to procure testimony, &c.

The report was overruled by the house; the sitting member declared not to be entitled to his seat, and J. Talliaferro declared to be duly elected.

Monday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Lacock presented a petition of sundry persons of several Christian denominations, praying that post-offices may not be opened, and that mails may not be carried on Sundays.—Referred.

The house again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill to authorise the laying out a public road from the line established by the treaty of Greenville, to the North Bend of the Ohio, which was reported to the house, by whom it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Little, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, with a resolution passed on Friday, calling for certain information, reported, that they had performed that duty, and received for answer, that the President would cause due attention to be paid to the request of the house.

SALEM, Nov. 26.

Captain Evans, who arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, informs us, that a vast number of troops, infantry and cavalry, were continually passing through that place on the route to Spain, which it was said Bonaparte was now determined to subdue by an overwhelming force. They were expecting him to visit that city shortly. With respect to the Berlin and Milan decrees, he knew of no change since he was last there.

FROM CADIZ.

By the arrival of the Portsmouth, which left Cadiz on the 17th October, we learn, that Suchet had made three attacks on Valencia, in all of which he was defeated. Five thousand men were embarked at Cadiz for Mexico. Gov. Folch's son was a passenger in the Portsmouth, and brings despatches to the Spanish legation. The Cortes had agreed to place an army of 60,000 men under the regulation and command of British officers.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

Summary of the contents of English papers, to the 23d October, received by the ship Martha, Gardner, in 35 days from Liverpool.

The American ship Columbus, lately entered Pillaw, in ballast, and was examined, but having no cargo was sent away.

A fire at Osterhofen, Aug. 20 destroyed 56 houses and their contents.

The late King of Holland has purchased a house in the suburbs of Gratz, where he now resides,

Admiral Joyeuse has departed from Paris for Venice, where he is to be Governor.

The Fox Frigate from the East Indies, where she has been 15 years, has brought half a million in specie. The grand expedition under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, has sailed against Batavia and Manilla, having under him General Weatherall.

Four hundred deserters from the French army, had arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar

The Island of Jersey was threatened with invasion. Thirty thousand troops is said to be assembled at Cherburg, destined for Jersey. Preparations are made to repulse them.

The American frigate Constitution sailed from Deal, October 6th for Cherburg.

Lord William Bentick had received his final despatches, and left town to embark on his return to Sicily, about which place ministers have made up their minds.

A great part of the army at Boulogne has broke up, and Bonaparte was expected to proceed from Holland for the North of Germany.

Sir Hartford Jones has arrived with dispatches from the Mediterranean—they are said to contain certain accounts of a peace between Russia and Turkey; and it is added, these powers will unite against France. Sir H. Jones was ambassador at Russia.

The King is so ill that a new physician has been called in.

DESTRUCTION of BATAVIA.

By the arrival at Philadelphia, of the ship Cordelia, from the Isle of France it is learnt that the city of Batavia has been burned by the French, and that the inhabitants had fled to the mountains. Batavia was formerly the capital of the Dutch possessions in India, and was taken from them by the French. The British had now blockaded the port—and to prevent the city from falling into their hands it was set on fire and destroyed.

Recruiting Service.—It appears that the French recruiting service is carried on in other cities of our free country, as well as in the city of New-York.—Captain Jocelin informs us that while he was lying at anchor at Tybee, on the 15th inst. a schooner, with 40 or 50 men, shipped at Charleston for the privateers, ran aground on Cockspur, but by landing her men on the marsh lightened her so that she got off without much damage, Capt. Jocelin informs that the British brig Fire-fly, and a schooner mounting 12 long nine pounders, were '*hovering on our coast*,' waiting for these privateers.—*N. York Even. Post.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *December* 13, 1811.

The letter from Governor Harrison to the Secretary of War, published in this day's Gazette, contains nothing of more importance respecting his battle with the Indians, that what has already been printed. We may, however, expect to receive in a few days, a second communication from the Governor to the War Department, giving a correct account of the killed and wounded, and a variety of circumstances attending the battle.

The account of the late battle, from the "Western Sun," is more satisfactory than any we have seen—there is no doubt of its correctness. Under all the disadvantages and embarrassments of so unexpected an attack, it is with pride and pleasure we observe, that the troops behaved with the most undaunted bravery, and defeated their savage enemy with great slaughter.

With pleasure we publish the report of the committee on foreign relations—we hope the same spirit pervades both houses of Congress, and that they will place the country in a state to chastise insult and resist oppression. By proclamations and gunboats the country has been disgraced and almost ruined—it is, therefore, surely time for our rulers to retrace their steps. If they have the wisdom to pursue the course laid down by President Washington in his administration of the government, the United States may once more become respectable as an independent nation.

The bill for the apportionment of Representatives according to the third census, has been amended in the Senate of the United States, so as to fix the ratio at one for every 35,000, instead of one for every 37,000, as fixed by the House of Representatives.

The National Intelligencer says—"We have pleasure in stating that the appointment of Mr. Monroe to the office of Secretary of State, made by the President during the recess of Congress, has been confirmed by the unanimous vote of the Senate.

The convention elected in Orleans Territory to frame a Constitution, &c. met at the time appointed by law; but without commencing the business for which they were convened, adjourned for 14 days, on account of the continued insalubrity of the atmosphere at that place.

Extract of a letter from Governor Harrison to the Secretary at War, dated Head-quarters, near the Prophet's Town, Novem. 8th, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the dawn of yesterday terminated an action between the troops under my command, and the whole of the Prophet's force. Their precipitate retreat, leaving a number of warriors dead on the field, and the subsequent abandonment of their town, (which was partially fortified) attest for us a complete and decisive victory. It has however, been dearly purchased. A number of brave and valuable men have fallen victims to their zeal for their countriy's service. The behaviour of the regulars and militia troops was such as would do honor to veterans. I arrived at my present position (a mile from the town) on the evening of the 6th instant; a correspondence was immediately opened with the Prophet, and theire was every appearance of a successful termination of the expedition, without bloodshed. Indeed there was an agreement for a suspension of hostilities, until a further communication should take place on the next day. Contrary, however, to this engagement, he attacked me at half past 4 o'clock in the morning, so suddently, that the Indians were in the camp before many of the men could get out of their tents. A little confusion for a short time prevailed, but aided by the great exertions of the officers I was soon enabled to form the men in order.—The companies which were hard pressed were supported, several successful charges made, and about day light, the enemy mere finally put to flight. Our killed and wounded amount to 179, of these 42 are now dead.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of Indians in the action, it must however have been considerable.

The principal chief of those Potawatemies who have joined the Prophet, is wounded, and in our possession.—I have taken care of him, and shall send him back to his tribe. At a more leisure moment I shall do myself the honour to transmit a more particular account of the action, and of our previous movements, and am, with the highest respect, Sir, your humble servant.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The Hon. WM EUSTIS,
Secretary of War.

From the WESTERN SUN, *printed at Vincennes, (Indiana Territory)* Novem. 23.

On the 16th instant a boat loaded with the brave fellows who were wounded in the action of the 7th arrived at this place from Fort Harrison, and on the 17th another from the same place. On Sunday last the Governor arrived with the army at Buseron, about 20 miles above this, where the troops from the eastern counties of the Territory and Kentucky were discharged. The regular Troops and the militia of this county came on to this place and Fort Knox, the latter have been discharged, and the former are quarted in the town and the Fort. It is impossible not to feel the most lively interest in the fate of those gallant troops. Every account we have received confirms that which at first reached us, that the victory which they have gained was complete and decisive, although purchased with the loss of many valuable lives. We are sorry to state that the killed and wounded considerably exceeds the number mentioned in our last: it is however some consolation that their fate is severely retaliated on the enemy. It is ascertained that the number of Indians killed greatly exceed ours, and their wounded must have been still greater in proportion, as our Infantry fired almost exclusively with buck shot cartridges.

The action was fought one mile from the Prophet's town—the treacherous scoundrel on the evening before had sent some of his men to meet the Governor and a positive agreement was made to suspend all hostilities until a meeting could take place the next day to settle the terms of accommodation. This promise however did not answer his purpose of putting the army off its guard; all usual precautions were taken; the guards were well posted, and the men were placed immediately in the order of battle which they were to use in case of a night attack, and had only a few feet to go to their alarm posts. We understand that all the army except the left flank were under arms by the time the enemy fired upon them, as some few minutes intervened from the time that this flank was attacked before the fire extended to the other part of the line. We understand also that neither the sentries nor the guard fired more than a single gun—had they have given the alarm as they might have done, it is probabe that the lives of many men in the two companies which were first attacked would have been preserved

The public must wait for a correct return of the killed and wounded, and of the circumstances of the action until the communication of the commander in chief is published by the government—the editor has learnt from a correct source, that Governor Harrison's force, exclusive of dragoons, which were unable to render much service in an attack of this sort, was very little above seven hundred.

The wounded have been placed in comfortable houses in this town, and their friends may be satisfied that every attention has been paid to them.

We understand that no particular information has been received by the governor relative to the course which the Prophet took after the abandondonment of his town—but it is the general opinion that the Indians will kill him, and that there will be no further hostilities, unless they are brought on by some rash act of our citizens.

In the recent debate in congress on the question of recommitting the bill fixing the ratio of representation, Mr. Quincy is said to have delivered a speech singularly distinguished by causticity of remark, and pungency of sarcasm. We have at yet seen only a very meagre and imperfect report of this speech. Defective, however, as the report is, it contains many keen and just reflections, and among these the following bit of irony at the expense of the late renegadoes from the federal ranks.

"Mr. Quincey took occasion to observe that at present the federalists had no occasion to complain of the unequal distribution of offices; for said he, a leading federalist who wants an office, has nothing to do but desert his *friends*, and throw himself into the bosom of the other party, and he is *sure* to be made a judge, a comptroller of the treasury, or is sent on some foreign embassy." U. S. Gaz.

The Subscribers have for Sale, at the Steam Mill, in Pittsburgh, a quantity of

BOARDS perfectly seasoned. Shingles and Lath; also, CASTINGS of various kinds, which we will dispose of in a very reasonable manner.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

December 9, 1811.

CHEMICAL LECTURES.

THE subscribers to Dr. AIGSTER's Chemical Lectures are informed, that the regular Lectures on Chemistry will begin on Monday the 16th of December, at the Laboratory, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to be continued from that time every Monday, Friday and Saturday, at the same hour, and at the same place.

Further subscriptions will be received at the Laboratory.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM,
Franklin Head Bookstore,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
DISCOURSE
Introductory to a course of Lectures on
Chemistry;
Including a view of the Subject,
And utility of that Science.
Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

BY F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,
A SYLLABUS
Of a course of Lectures on
CHEMISTRY.
Just Received,
Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopædia.

PORTRAIT PAINTING,
BY
J. COOK,
In the house of Mr. Spencer, next door to Mr. Beelen's, Water Street.
Pittsburgh, December 4 1811

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 13th day of January next, the following real estate, to wit:

One messuage or tract of land whereon Nicholas Bausman resided at the time of his death, situate in St. Clair township about 2 miles and an half from Pittsburgh on the road to Redstone, containing about 300 acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large and commodious dwelling house, still house, barn, etc.

One other tract of land near the above, called Work's place, about 3 miles and an half from Pttsburgh, containing 156 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land, in Versailles township, on Turtle creek and the great road to Greensburgh, anjoining lands of Adam Jacobs, now John M'Masters, and others, containing about 127 acres with with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land in Plumb township, on the waters of Turtle creek, adjoining land of Ephraim Steel and others, containing 120 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

Two lots of ground in M'Keesport, being Nos. 18 and 215, with the appurtenances.

And also two lots of ground in Perry's town, at the mouth of Turtle creek, being Nos. 16 and 71, with the appurtenances—The property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, subject to the dower or thirds of Dorothy Trough, late the wife of said Nicholas Bausman, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.
Terms made know at time of Sale.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Monongahela river, about two miles from M'Kee's Port, a bright bay Horse, rising 4 years old, about 15 hands high, newly shod, and is cropped in one ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES JEFFERIES.

November 29, 1811.

PENMANSHIP.

MR. E. WORTHEN,

Presents his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and respectfully informs them that he will open a

WRITING SCHOOL,

in an upper room in a house owned by Mr. Spencer, next door to Mr. Beelen's, in Water Street, upon a *new, improved and systematic plan*, for the benefit of those who wish to be, or have their children instructed.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of acquiring a fair hand writing in a short and easy way, will apply immediately, or they may miss the opportunity, as teaching by classes continues but a short time in a place.

Specimens of improvement made by those whom he has instructed, to their perfect satisfaction, may be seen at Mess. Patterson and Hopkins, Bookstore, Mr. Spencer's Tavern, or at his School Room, where gentlemen are invited to call and satisfy their curiosity

Persons of suitable age and tolerable capacity, may acquire fair Hand Writing in one course of fifteen exercises, one hour and an half at each.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1811.

The Public will beware of Runaway
THOMAS DRAKE,
an apprentice to the Hatting business, who made his escape on November 19th; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high; clear of only two vices, drinking and gambling; his clothes were, a dark surtout coat, and corded trowsers. Pride and ingratitude are depicted in his features; he has some knowledge of the four first books of Euclid, and a Dictionary, which he is apt to use in conversation. All persons are forbid to harbour him at their peril. Journeymen hatters in their useful society will treat him with that contempt he merits. Any person securing him in any jail in the United States, shall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, by giving me information by post.

DAVID CORREY,
Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.
December 6, 1811.

LANDS
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE following described Tracts of Land situate in Deer and Indiana townships, Allegheny county, will be sold at
PUBLIC SALE,
to the highest bidder, at the house of *Samuel Peebles*, in Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 23d of December next, at 12 o'clock, viz:—

No. 1, 203 acres—On the waters of Deer creek, bounded on the south by land of Robert Thompson, (on which is a grist and saw mill) east by J. M'Callister, north by —— Hultz, and depreciation surveys on the west, about 14 miles north of Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

No. 2, 201 acres—on which William Thompson now lives, adjoining the above named Robert Thompson on the west, the Rev. Mr. M'Connell and Robert Porter on the east. There is a barn, dwelling house, small orchard and eighty acres of cleared land on this tract, and a large quantity of meadow may be made.

No. 3, 200 acres—adjoining No. 2, on the south, M'Callister on the west, Geo. Lesley on the north, and James Jack on the east.

No. 4, 270 acres—on which Stephen Kennedy resides; adjoining George Lesley on the east, and —— Caldwell on the west, has twenty acres cleared, and a dwelling house, etc.

No. 5, 354 acres—adjoining land on which John Glascow lived on the south, Nehemiah Bell on the west, and John Duff on the north.

No. 6, 265 acres—on which John Glascow lately lived, adjoining land of William Gibson on the south, William Haslet on the east, and No. 5, on the north, there is a house, stable and about twenty acres of land cleared on the premises.

No. 7, 243 acres—adjoining Nehemiah Bell on the south, depreciation land on the west, and John Duff on the north

No. 8, 200 acres—through which the road from Logan's Ferry on the Allegheny river to Butler passes, adjoining Robert Miller and James Leslie on the south, William Gibson on the west, William Lesley on the north, and Thomas Love on the east.

No. 9, 150 acres—adjoining Thomas Love on the south and west.

No. 10, 242 acres—north of William Haslet, and adjoining John Jones on the north and east, including a house and about fifteen acres cleared.

No. 11, 294 acres—adjoining the above and land of D. Ferguson, with a few acres of made meadow

No. 12, 230 acres—adjoining the above, and land of John Carnaghan on the south.

No. 13, 243 acres—on Bull creek, about 5 miles from the Allegheny river, part of the land settled by Elias Thomas, bounded west by land of Thomas M'Connell, and south by depreciation surveys.

No. 14, 190 acres—bounded on the west by the last described tract, north by land of Felix Negley, and south by depreciation surveys.

No. 15, 335 acres—adjoining No. 14, and bounded east by land of Benjamin Coe about 3 miles from the Allegheny river.

Possession of the unimproved tracts may be had immediately after sale, and of those in occupation of tenants on the first day of April next.

The above described tracts are all patented, and clear of incumbrance and dispute.

One-third of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the residue in two annual instalments. Deeds will be made to purchasers on receipt of the first payment, and approved security for the residue.

For further information apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Pitt township, Allegheny county, or to *Thomas Collins*, in Pittsburgh.

November 27, 1811.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq. now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin.

On payment of one third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad, wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,
BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but hose who can come well recommended.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections need apply.

November 27, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE.

The following

Lots and Tracts of Land,

Situate in and about Pittsburgh, belonging to the heirs of Col. William Butler.

209 3-4 acres of land, lying on the Monongahela river, 5 miles above Pittsburgh, on which is a valuable ferry and two tenements, with 80 or 90 acres cleared. The land is of the first quality.

300 acres in Brush creek manor, in Westmoreland county, 8miles from Greensburgh, on which are two tolerable improvements. This land is also allowed to be of the first rate.

509 acres, Pennsylvania military donation, situate in the 5th district, No. 89, and contiguous to the county town of Mercer county.

500 acres ditto, in the 2d district, No. 166, and but a few miles from the town of Butler, in Butler county.

500 acres of United States military land, lying on the waters of Owl and Whitewoman's creeks, state of Ohio.

3 Out Lots of 6 acres each, on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately opposite Pittsburgh, highly cultivated.

2 Town Lots, in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, No 55 and 56. Also a commodious two story dwelling House, &c. on part of lot No. 130, and an entire lot, No 131, adjoining, on Penn and Liberty streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh.

A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

Apply to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

WM. BUTLER,
E. DENNY.

October 17, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,
Have on hand the following valuable
BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols.
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the seience of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, by Wm. Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire, from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth.
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols. in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor, 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French, of M. Berquin, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quarkerism, 3 vo.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

November 20, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts or claims against the estate of Andrew Pearce, deceased, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscribers on or before the 16th of December next, as the subscribers will meet on that day at the house of the late deceased to make a settlement of the estate.

LEWIS PEARCE } *Adminrs.*
PHILIP SMITH, }

November 20, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,
Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for Sale at the Bookstore of
PATTERSON & HOPKINS,
(Price 75 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,
Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr. Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

RAGS

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's— Beaver dam creek passes throug it a good mill st at thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle— he tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh Mr. William M'Milan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26 1811.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 390 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard situated in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Minchart Antis, and others. Part in cash and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh or to the subscriber near the remises.

JAMES HORNER.

October 7th 1811. 5t

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL *FAMILY MEDICINES,*

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenge.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.